Nippon Times

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S.F. CONFERENCE CLOSES WITH SIGNING OF CHARTER

Truman Addresses Delegates; Says Completion of Document is Only Initial Step

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—The United Nations Conference on International Organization, which nine weeks ago began the formation of the charter designed to keep the peace of the world, completed its labors on Tuesday with the signing of the charter, says a San Francisco report.

The 153 delegates from 50 nations which made up the United Nations Organization have fixed their signatures to the historic document. First man to sign, was the Chungking delegate, Dr. Wellington Koo. Afterward, Russia and Great Britain signed, followed by the participating nations in alphabetical order.

President Truman, who came to San Francisco to address the conference in its closing session said in part: "The United Nations Charter is a solid structure upon which we can build a better world. History will honor you for it. Between the victory in Europe and the final victory in Japan in this most destructive world war, you have won a war against war itself. It was the hope of such a charter that helped to sustain the courage of strickened people in the darkest day of the war, or it is a declaration of a great faith by the nations of the earth. It is a faith that war is not inevitable. A faith that peace can be maintained.

"The important thing is that all our thinking and all our actions be based on the realization that the charter is in fact only a first step. The charter will be expanded and improved as time goes on. No one claims that it is a final or a perfect instrument. Changing wrong conditions will require readjustments but they will be the readjustments of peace and not of war.

"We have tested the principle of cooperation in this war, and found that it works. What you have accomplished in San Francisco shows how well the lessons of military economic cooperation have been learned. Now there has been created a great instrument for peace and sequrity and human progress in the world. The world must now use it."

Preceding President Truman, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S. and acting chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, addressed the delegates. He said: "We can not consider that our work is perfect or that we have created an unbreakable guarantee of peace. But we have, I am sure and convinced, an instrument by which men, who want peace and are ready to make sacrifices for it, can find means to win it."

Then Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States and acting chairmain of the Soviet deleflation to the conference, said: "Today we sum up the result of the historic conference gathered to work out the charter of the organization for the making of peace and security. The foundation of this international organization was laid down at the time war was raging in Europe at the Moscow Conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and the historic Crimea Conference. The peace-loving nations who suffered sacrifices in this war naturally rest their hopes on reestablishment which can prevent a new tagedy for humanity."

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London and acting chairman of the Chinese delegation, also addressed the delegates at the closing ceremony. He said "The United Nations Charter, I believe, will prove itself to be a epoch-making document and far-reaching in its contributing to international justice and peace with the Magna Charta and the constitution of the United States, in their contribution to political liberty and to representative government.

"The Constitution of the United Nations is now written and signed. It will in due course be ratified by the governments of the representatives attending this conference. It remains for us to continue to foster mutual trust and friendly collaboration in order to make this, the greatest of international experiments, a great success in fact.

"Lasting peace and continued prosperity will be in the gift of the new organization of this world. We hope that the spirit of cooperation will always guide its operation in order to achieve its lofty aims."

French Credit Not Renewed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—Following the introduction of trade relations between Spain and France, the Spanish Minister of External Commerce has not renewed the credit of 30 million pesos formerly granted to French trade in Madrid, according to information given by the French Press Agency quoting authoritative circles.

Stettinius Resigns; Will Represent U.S. On U.N. Organization

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—President Truman announced this afternoon that he has accepted the resignation of Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of State and has named him the American representative to the United Nations organization, according to a Washington dispatch. Stettinius has already accepted his new post, the report added.

GROMYKO CAUSES FUROR PRIOR TO CHARTER VOTE

Asks Soviet Criticisms on Withdrawal Provision Be Inserted In Session Record

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The United Nations charter that was reportedly unanimously approved by the 50 attending nations' last night did not go through as smoothly as alleged and hit a snag prior to the voting, according to a San Francisco, dispatch. The diversion was caused by A. A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States and acting chairman of his delegation, when he asked to have inserted in the record the viewpoint of the Soviet Union on the statements concerning the withdrawal from the organization contained in a committee report, the report said.

The charter makes no provisions for withdrawal, but the committee that considered the subject incorporated this statement in its report: ". . . If, however, a member because of exceptional circumstances feels constrained to withdraw and leave the burden of maintaining international peace and security on the other members, it is not the purpose of the organization to compel that member to continue its cooperation in the organization.

"It is obvious, however, that withdrawals or some other forms of dissolution of the organization would become inevitable if, deceiving hopes of humanity, the organization was revealed as unable to maintain peace or could do so only at the expense of law and justice."

Gromyko, making clear that he spoke only for record, raised objections to that statement. The phrase ". . . and leave the burden of maintaining international peace and security on the other members . . ." represented, he said, "unjustifiable pre-judging of circumstances of a withdrawal." He said it was wrong "to condemn beforehand" the withdrawal of a state without any knowledge of the grounds that might make that withdrawal necessary.

He cited the Constitution of the Soviet Union which gives to all its republics the right to secede and said that any other provision would be an infringement of sovereignty. "To revile such a right," he declared, "is a violation of the principle of democracy."

His second criticism was directed at the paragraph which states that withdrawals would be inevitable if the organization were to deceive the "hopes of humanity." That statement, he said, by implication discredits the international organization "since it makes the organization responsible for withdrawals regardless of cause."

No delegates commented on Gromyko's remarks, but Lord Halifax readily agreed to their being incorporated into the record.

POLISH LINE-UP DUE SOON

Favors Self-Determination Principle For Teschen Settlement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Vice-Premier, of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, said in Moscow last night that the names of the members of the new government would be announced shortly, possibly this weekend. He also referred to the question of Teschen, former Czechoslovak territory occupied by Poland in 1938.

He said that large parts of Teschen were undoubtedly Polish adding that he considers the principle of self-determination would be applied in this case.

Commenting on this question, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, who is also in Moscow, says that there could be no question of giving up Teschen by some arrangement with Poland about the exchange of population.

2 DEVELOPMENTS MARK CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

Jinnah Talks With Wavell—Muslim League Head Also Discussing With Pant

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—The third day of the Leaders' Conference in Simla brought two main problems, first, a meeting between the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and second, the resumption of the talks begun yesterday between Jinnah and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Congress Premier of the United Provinces, according to a Simla dispatch.

The talks between the Viceroy and Jinnah lasted one hour and 45 minutes. Questioned after his interview with Wavell by press correspondents, Jinnah said: "I am now in the midst of delicate negotiations and you cannot expect me to say anything at present."

Jinnah returned to his room at the Central Hotel at 7:30 p.m. Half an hour later, he went into conference with the other five Muslim League delegates. It was authoritatively stated that he was discussing with them the results of his talks with the Viceroy and Govind Ballabh Pant. These discussions were still going on late tonight.

In the meanwhile, the official account of today's proceedings said the conference met at 11 a.m. and at 12 noon adjourned until 11 a.m. on Friday to enable the delegates to continue their private discussions. Three quarters of an hour before the conference began, the Punjab Premier saw Sir Evan Jenkins, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and one of the two secretaries to the Simla conference.

This afternoon, the Viceroy granted interviews to the Development Minister of the Punjab and Sir Francis Beatty, old member of the Government of India.

Compromise Only Solution

Special

LISBON, June 27.—A successful outcome of the Simla conference is believed by most noted observers in the United States to be possible only if both sides are willing to compromise, and some believe that British intentions are questionable, according to a New York dispatch.

Pearl Buck, noted author, expresses herself as being optimistic about the Indian situation, but feels uneasy hat there are still some political prisoners who have not been released which makes her feel still rather doubtful as to the British intentions. The author feels that both sides are now more sober and less inclined to be wilful than they were at the time of the last fiasco, but points out that the question is now "how much each of them will give up and at what cost."

Former correspondent, Louis Fischer, who has written two recent books on Indian political subjects declares that the present White Paper stands a far better chance of being accepted than the Cripps' proposals. Though praising the "informal friendly atmosphere created at Simla by Wavell," Fischer adds "the chief stumbling block in the way of agreement is no doubt that the White Paper provides that the Viceroy's executive council should include equal proportion of Moslems and caste Hindus. It is conceivable," he stresses, "that the conference will break up in failure unless this provision is dropped or modified."

Representative Clare Booth Luce who recently made an astounding attack on the alleged growing Communist infiltration in India expresses regret that Gandhi is not attending the conference. "Without him the conference is deprived of India's most powerfful voice," she says.

U.S.S.R. HONORS STALIN

Made Generalissimo of Soviet Union; Granted Many Awards

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—The Supreme Soviet announced tonight the creation of the supreme military rank, "Generalissimo of the Soviet Union" which title is expected to be given to Premier Stalin.

Also Radio Moscow announced tonight a series of awards to Marshal Stalin made by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The degree awarded Premier Stalin the nation's highest honor, The Order of Victory, for his organization and skilful leadership of the Russian army forces. The second decree states that "for leading the Red Army in the difficult days of the defense of Russia and the capital, Moscow, with courage and determination, Marshal Stalin is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Golden Star."

MAY GRAB NIPPON ASSETS

Americans May Also Confiscate Reich Property

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The United States Congress may be asked to decree, in violation of international law, the permanent confiscation of German and Japanese nationals' property in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Chairman of the War Mobilization Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, revealed this possibility today when he made public the testimony by alien property custodian, James Markham.

Markham, giving evidence to the sub-committee, said that the ultimate disposition of the net proceeds of the enemy property was the function of the Congress and the President. He stated that all Government agencies were agreed that vested patents should not be returned to their former owners. The State Department had approved the proposals on the proceeds of the sale of other types of German and Japanese property in the United States, he disclosed.

"It is contemplated that German and Japanese assets hitherto blocked by the Treasury shall be vested and liquidated by the alien property custodian," he declared, adding that formal and detailed recommendations to Congress concerning the ultimate disposition of the new proceeds of the vested assets will be made after the conclusion of the conference now being held in Moscow with regard to German reparations.

INDIA FREEDOM BACKERS PLAN BIG LONDON MEET

Demonstration Set in Churchill's Constituency, Key Election Territory

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—Champions of Indian freedom, armed with cabled messages of encouragement from Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, and other Indian leaders and bent upon spotlighting the Indian political issue in the key territory of the general election campaign, will invade tomorrow night Prime Minister Churchill's constituency of Woodford near London, according to a Reuters report from London.

The demonstration which takes the form of a meeting at Lopping Hall in the constituency is being organized by the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee, the report added, whose chairman will be the principal speaker. It is part of the national campaign to bring the India issue into the forefront of the British general election.

The Chairman told Reuters that he is making a demand for the independence of India in the constituency of Churchill "who, more than anyone else, is responsible for denying India her rights and liberties."

The cabled message from Gandhi which will be read at the meeting said, "Campaign for India freedom and for the freedom of the Asiatic, Negro and other exploited races of the world is one and indivisible." Dr. Azad's message said: "Englishmen cannot, even if they want to, avoid the issue of Indian freedom in their own general election for it is essential for international peace and justice. Englishmen once and for all should realize that so long as India is not free, an imperialist war cannot be prevented and will recur with monotonous regularity every 20 years or so."

The report added that the India Freedom Committee has posed two questions for Churchill and his independent opponent farmer Alexander Hancock. They are: Firstly, "will you support the national liberation of the Indian people?" and secondly, "will you fight wholeheartedly to uproot reactionary imperialist British interests in India and for friendship and equality between the two peoples?"

The Committee organizer, Gree, said, "We shall not attempt to dictate to the people of Woodford how they shall vote. We shall put our case and leave it to their intelligence."

Nimitz Sees Truman

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, visiting the mainland on official business, yesterday morning conferred with President Truman at San Francisco, according to a report from the city. Meanwhile, it was learned that the President will hold a press conference at his hometown of Independence, Missouri today shortly after his arrival there.

Leopold Summons More

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—King Leopold of the Belgians has summoned another party to his present home near Salzburg in Austria, this time, members of the Belgian bar. Among them are leading barristers from Brussels, Ghent, Liege and Antwerp.

CHOLERA HITS CHUNGKING

Spokesman Reveals 160 Deaths Out Of 1,025 Cases

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—Concerning the cholera epidemic in the Chungking area, the Government spokesman said today that the authorities do not wish to make any premature announcement regarding the stamping out of the epidemic for fear the people may be led to take less precautions.

The latest reports show, the spokesman revealed, that there are 622 cholera cases in Chungking hospitals, apart from the 403 cases being treated in special isolation homes. The reports show 160 dead, 88 in hospitals and 72 outside.

The spokesman added that the National Health Administration has just received large quantities of a certain medical preparation which will be distributed free for purification of water in and around Chungking.

NEW SHOOTING INCIDENTS REPORTED FROM ALEPPO

French Troops Fire on Commissioner's House—Syrians Attack French Supply Dump

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Two British soldiers were slightly wounded in one of the two shooting incidents that occurred simultaneously at Aleppo on Monday night, June 25, according to a Beirut dispatch. Both incidents were reported by British military authorities.

The first and major incident started when French troops with rifles and machine-guns reportedly opened fire on the house of the district commissioner. British military authorities immediately requested the French officers to order "troupes speciales" under their command to cease fire. The French officers immediately issued a "cease fire" order, but for some reason (British explanation is they were not sufficiently under control) the firing continued from the French barracks for one hour and a half.

The incident, which occurred after dark, provoked great indignation in Aleppo and a crowd of 3,000 Syrians yesterday demonstrated through the streets of the town against the French action in firing on the hour of Moharez.

The second incident occurred, the report added, while the first was still in progress. The Syrians reportedly opened fire on the French supply dump in the Jamiliya area near the race course. French and British patriots opened fire and the Syrians were dispersed.

The report said that there is no explanation yet how the two British soldiers were wounded, but it is held possible that they were either on guard duty in the town or were part of the British patrol.

EDEN REFUTES CRITICISM

Ridicules Cripps' Suggestion for Socialist Government as 'Just Crazy'

Special

STOCKHOLM. June 27.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, tonight, ridiculed the suggestion by Sir Stafford Cripps, one of the Labor leaders and former British Ambassador to Moscow, that to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union, Britain should have a Socialist Government because British Socialists were alleged to be more sympathetic to Russian objectives than the Conservatives and Liberals, according to a London dispatch.

Describing this argument as false, dangerous and "just crazy," Eden declared, "You are in fact allowing a foreign power to dictate the political color of the government of your own country."

Rebutting the criticism of British foreign policy, Eden said that during the war every telegram of any importance on foreign affairs was circulated to all the members of the War Cabinet. "To attack the Prime Minister and myself for a policy pursued in respect to any particular country is not just unless our critics are prepared at the same time to attack Attlee, Bevin and Morrison who were full partners with us and have never shirked responsibility for the decisions we took together." On domestic issues, Eden condemned Socialism. Private enterprise and government control could and should exist side by side, he said.

JAPANESE UNITS IN BURMA CHECK ENEMY ONSLAUGHTS

New Delhi Report Admits British Pinned Down in Tougoo Mountain Area

Domei

BURMA, June 26.—The Japanese Forces in Burma, following reorganization are locked in battle along the Sittang River with the British-Indian forces advancing eastward while other Japanese Units are checking enemy drives east of Kalaw in the South Shan area and in the Pegu Range sector of the delta region.

The entire Burma front has now become a great quagmire due to heavy rain, and neither of the contending forces is showing much activity. No large-scale move or countermove has been witnessed for sometime, with the vanguards of the opposing forces engaging in insignificant skirmishes. In the jungle area in the South Shan Plateau, crack units of the Japanese Forces have checked the advance of the east wing of the enemy forces.

At the same time, the Japanese troops in the Irrawaddy delta area and northeast of the delta are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in shock attacks.

Admitting the smashing onslaughts staged by the Japanese in the Burma area, reports from New Delhi said that on the Irrawaddy front, offensives had become impossible because of floods and furious Japanese artillery fire and that in the South Shan plateau area the Japanese troops supported by guns had been pinning down the British forces in the mountain area.

The correspondent of the Indian United News Agency, reporting from the front, said that the Japanese have constructed strong positions on the eastern bank of the Sittang River. He also stated that the reorganization of the Japanese combat units equipped with superior artillery manned by crack gunners, has been completed.

B-29'S ACTIVE IN HOKKAIDO

Enemy Carries Out Reconnaissance Flights Over Northern Island

The Hokkaido area was raided by two B-29's for the first time before daybreak on Tuesday followed by another raid by a single B-29 at 11:12 a.m. on Wednesday which penetrated the Hakodate area at a high altitude. Going by way of Muroran area the enemy plane flew toward Sapporo but changed its direction and circled over Uchiura Bay in Muroran. Then, by way of Hakodate, it proceeded west and south over Tsugaru Strait.

Another B-29 took a northeasterly course over the sea area south of Cape Erimo into the Kushiro area and after circling over Obihiro fled together with the other B-29 by way of Uraga to the south by about 12:30 p.m.

The object of the enemy raids apparently is mainly for reconnaissance of important harbors and cities.

Kyushu Area Visited

Three Marianna-based B-29's coming by way of Cape Toi in Miyazaki Prefecture around 10:30 p.m. Tuesday flew north along the eastern shoreline of Miyazaki via Aojima and Miyazaki. Flying over Bungo Channel and Suwo Strait the enemy fled towards the south between 11:40 p.m. and 12:30 a.m., apparently dropping mines in the sea west of Uwajima.

Following this raid, 10 more B-29's in three formations, scouted over Saseho, Omura and other various parts of Kyushu and west Yamaguchi Prefecture from shortly after midnight on Wednesday till about 3 a.m.

4 B-29's Over Shikoku

B-29 raids in the Central Army District on Tuesday and early Wednesday were as follows: Two B-29's penetrated the southwestern extremity of Shikoku at about 10:50 p.m. on Tuesday and after circling over Cape Sata and environs, the first plane fled by way of Bungo Channel about 11:30 p.m. followed by the second plane which also escaped over Bungo Channel at 12.40 a.m. Wednesday.

Of the four other B-29's that proceeded north over Bungo Channel from 12:30 a.m. to 1:10 a.m. Wednesday, the first B-29 penetrated the West Army District from Kokuto Peninsula, the second and third planes flew out to the Japan Sea by way of Hagi and penetrated the West Army District while the fourth B-29 took a northerly direction over the southwestern end of Shikoku. The enemy escaped by way of Tosa Bay at 1:30 a.m. approximately.

Yokkaichi Area Bombed

In the wake of the raid on Nagoya on Tuesday morning the main strength of 30 B-29's penetrated from the vicinity of Atsumi and Shima Peninsulas while the remainder pierced through from Omaezaki and Hamamatsu the same night. In scattered groups the enemy, one by one invaded Yokkaichi by way of Chita Peninsula and Ise Bay and, in the main, bombed this city and vicinity.

Furthermore, carrying out indiscriminate bombings of the coast area to the south of the Nagoya area the majority of the enemy planes escaped by 12 midnight from Miye and Nara prefectures while part of the enemy fled from Shima Peninsula.

Fires were caused rear Yokkaichi but were shortly brought under control with losses apparently very slight.

Coming into the mainland by Hitachi, seven B-29's flew northwest into the Niigata area between 12:05 and 12:28 a.m. Thursday. Going out to the Japan Sea the enemy planes proceeded north and dropped mines in the sea off Niigata and Sado Island. Then taking an easterly course along the Akanogawa River, the B-29's fled to the eastern sea area between 1:20 and 1:50 a.m. from the neighborhood of Onahama.

More Than 850 B-29's, Hit During Japan Raid, Saved by Yiojima Base

More than 850 B-29's, with personnel totalling over 10,000, have made forced landings on Yiojima since the Americans started using the air base on the island, a New York broadcast revealed on June 25, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Due to heavy damage or casualties among the crew, all of the planes, returning from raids over the Japanese mainland, barely managed to save themselves from crashing, the broadcast stated, adding that a considerable number of other planes are known to have plunged into the sea.

POINTS OUT DIFFICULTIES IN DRIVE AGAINST JAPAN

Swiss Paper Says Heavy Sacrifices Must Be Paid in Future Operations

Domei

ZURICH, June 25.—The Swiss newspaper Neue Zuricher Zeitung in an editorial entitled the "Greater East Asia War" yesterday, pointed out the difficulties in the way of the Allied forces in their future operations against Japan, the gist of which follows:

Now, Japan's position has become very difficult in line with the advance of the American forces. Nevertheless, Japan continues to hold the difficult positions against the attacks of the Allied forces. Firstly there is no change in the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces. The sacrificial spirit which motivates the activities of the Special Attack Corps, causing them to ram enemy warcraft as "human torpedoes," is a manifestation of the sacrificial spirit which runs deep in Japanese tradition. The Allied nations should be well aware of just how difficult it is to launch offensive operations against the Japanese Forces who possess such a high fighting spirit. The Allied forces are now being shifted from Europe to the Pacific war theater.

Here, our attention turns itself toward the China continent. The Burma Road alone is insufficient for the maintenance of supplies of arms and war materials for the Allied forces in the China area. In case the Allied forces should launch landing operations against the Chinese continent, they would first have to crush the power of the Japanese air and submarine forces. In order to crush Japan, however, it is necessary for them to launch operations on the continent. Supposing the Allied forces succeed in landing on the continent, the theater of operations would be enlarged considerably and it would be next to impossible for them to come to grips with the Japanese Forces. In such a case, the war would naturally be prolonged. In order to sidetrack a prolongation of the war, the Allied forces would have to launch landing operations against Japan Proper, in which case they would have to anticipate fierce Japanese resistance. It would be still more difficult than landing operations against the Chinese continent.

U.S. SHIPS OFF OKINAWA CONTINUALLY ATTACKED

2 Minesweepers Sunk by Mines Off Balik Papan—Invaders Counterattacked

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 28.—Japanese Air Units that attacked the U.S. warcraft around the main Okinawa Island from the night of June 25 to next morning sinking or damaging more than two hostile warships of unidentified category also damaged another warship of unknown type by a torpedo hit in the same attack.

Continuing further offensives Our Wild Eagles sallied forth last night to attack the enemy surface forces in the same sea area but little information regarding the battle results is available.

2 Minesweepers Sunk

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 28.—Two American minesweepers were suhk by mines in the area off Balik Papan on June 26. The counterattacking battle is continuing between the Japanese and the Americans in this area with the enemy surface units acting in unison with minesweepers operating ceaselessly.

On June 26 an aggregate total of 120 hostile planes attacked Balik Papan.

Meanwhile, Our Air Units that sank or damaged two heavy enemy cruisers and another enemy cruiser or destroyer besides damaging an oil tanker at dusk of June 25 also sank one destroyer in the same attack when several pillars of flames were visible from the coast.

COMMUNICATIONS ASSURED

Emergency Structure to Go Into Operation Next Month

The Board of Communications made public on June 27 a new measure which will be enforced early in July for the maintenance of facilities for urgent mails, telegrams, telephone calls and broadcasting.

The salient feature of the measure is that whatever situation may arise in the Japanese mainland in the future, extraordinary measures will be adopted for maintaining the 1st category and 2nd category of ordinary mails for military, and official extraordinary communications, all telegrams concerning air defense, military, meteorological observations, urgent newspapers and broadcasting.

In regard to telephone calls, the measure affects all local and long-distance calls relating to air defense, military, defense and special urgent calls. Internal broadcasting will be maintained to a necessary extent as well as Overseas broadcasts.

LESS FOOD FOR U.S. FORCES

Move Taken to Alleviate Critical Shortage on Homefront

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—Marvin Jones, Administrator of the U.S. War Food Administration, issued a statement today announcing the curtailment of meat, canned food, vegetables and fruits supplied to the U.S. fighting forces in order to alleviate the food shortage on the American homefront, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Jones disclosed that the shortage of foodstuffs in the United States has entered into a dangerous stage. According to that announcement, the supply of meat to the fighting forces will be cut down by 10 to 20 per cent, fowls 70 to 90 per cent, canned fruits 5 per cent and canned vegetables 10 per cent.

Of these foodsuffs the shortage of meat is felt most acutely, especially in the cities and towns in the eastern part of the United States. It is reported that in these cities and towns 70 per cent of meat shops do not have meat for sale and 80 per cent of the shops have no pork for sale.

The shortage of food seems to be exerting a serious influence upon the people. About 7,500 workmen in a motor truck factory in Detroit are reported to have gone on strike today protesting against the scanty meat ration. The competent authorities are making desperate efforts to overcome the foodstuff shortage.

U.S. Bond Sales Drop

Special

LISBON, June 26.—The sales of bond series designed for the small investors in the United States had fallen more than $1,000,000,000 below the $4,000,000,000 goal due, it is claimed, to the prospective resumption of motor-car manufacture, record retail trade activity and the vast black market dealings in food and many other commodities, according to a Washington dispatch.

SOVIET DIPLOMATIC STAND TO U.S., BRITAIN REVIEWED

Reasons for Change in Attitude Given by Former American Envoy Standley

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The diplomatic attitude of the Soviet Union toward the United States and Britain is reviewed by Admiral William Standley, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, in an article contributed by him to the June 22 issue of the Collier's Weekly, popular American magazine. The gist of his article follows:

"The relation between the Soviet Union and Britain and the United States faced a serious crisis over the question of opening a second front. Realizing the seriousness of the situation at that time, I urged the late President Roosevelt to exert his efforts for removing the misunderstanding, and as a result British Prime Minister Churchill immediately went to Moscow. The conference between Churchill and Stalin was held in an extremely dangerous atmosphere, and the two exchanged violent arguments until three o'clock in the morning, and then separated with clearly hostile sentiments.

It is the surrender of the German forces at Stalingrad that marked a change in the Soviet attitude. At that time, Stalin went to Stalingrad, and for six weeks personally directed the operations of the Red Army. Then, Marshal Stalin gained for the first time his confidence that the Soviets possessed great military strength and therefore qualified to play a leading role in international questions.

"Soon afterward, Foreign Commissar Molotov conveyed the British Ambassador at Moscow his intention of recalling Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky from London, and also explained that the reason for recalling him was his wish to keep him by his side as Maisky was an authority on Britain, for strengthening the close connections with Britain. Molotov gave me the same reason for recalling Ambassador Litvinov, then stationed at Washington. It was soon after that the Soviet Government announced the dissolution of the Comintern. In my view, the new foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based on the above decision. Marshal Stalin appears to think that the Soviet-German war had not only manifested the military strength as well as the economic power of the Soviet, but also marked the victory of his own policy toward the Trotsky principle."

HAILS BRITISH 2ND ARMY

Being Dissolved and Will Return To London

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—The British 2nd Army is being dissolved as a field army and will return to London, according to reports received here.

In a message to its commander, General Dempsey, Field Marshal Montgomery said "the 2nd Army had done its job in a way which was beyond all praise and a great task had been accomplished with unshaken spirit."

Montgomery added: "In accomplishing it, the 2nd Army never failed to do what it has been asked to do and I cannot let it leave my command without a word of appreciation and a message of farewell to all those who gave of their best that we might win the war against Germany."

U.S. Cargo Losses Given

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The United States War Department announced that the American army forces had lost a cargo of 537,656 tons on the sea during the European War, which is equal to 54 vessels of the Liberty type, packed to capacity, according to a Washington dispatch. During the European War, 105 vessels leaving the American Continent for overseas frontlines were sunk and 10 damaged on their way, it is further revealed.

Swiss Deport Fascist Refugees

Domei

ZURICH, June 26.—The Swiss Government has announced the deportation of the Italian Fascist leader, Dino Alfieri, former Italian Ambassador to Germany. Alfieri was deported because the American military authorities had announced that they were prepared to arrest him. The former Italian Chief of Staff, Countess Ciano and other Fascists who are now in Switzerland are also expected to be deported shortly.

Trieste Strike Ends

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—The general strike in Trieste involving 60,000 workers, which started on July 25, ended yesterday without incident, according to a report received here.

U.S. Textile Shortage Pointed Out by WPB; Workers Quit Industry

Special

LISBON, June 26.—The textile division of the War Production Board warned the United States civilians yesterday that they will face a shortage of clothing for at least the next three months while needs are being determined for liberated Europe, according to a Washington dispatch. Labor representatives, meanwhile, complained that the manpower problems are handicapping the production of textiles as workers are leaving the textile industry for higher-paid war jobs.

SOONG FORMALLY MADE EXECUTIVE YUAN HEAD

Wang Wen-hao Sworn in as Vice-President, Monlin Made Secretary-General

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking's new President of the Executive Yuan, was sworn into office yesterday morning, according to a Chungking dispatch, which added that Dr. Wang Wen-hao, new Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Dr. Hsu Tao-lin, new director of the Political Department of the Yuan, were also sworn in the same morning.

Another Chungking dispatch reports that Dr. Monlin Chiang was appointed Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan at the regular meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang yesterday. Chang Yen-fen, Director of the Publicity Department of the Three People's Principles Youth Corps, was appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which would thereafter have two deputy secretaries-general, it was also reported.

Chiang received his M.A. and Ph.D degrees from Columbia University in America in 1917 and was Minister of Education from 1928 to 1930. Between 1930 and 1937 he served as chancellor of the National Peking University. He has been a member of the Executive Council of the National Southwest Associated University, now in Kunming, since its establishment in 1938.

Chiang was born in Kwantung and received his advanced education in France. He became a member of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva. In 1935 he was appointed dean of the College of Law of the Chungshan University. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, he served as Secretary-General of the China branch of the International Peace Campaign and of the China branch of the Free World Association. He is now concurrently Chairman of the Cultural Reconstruction Committee of the Three People's Principles Youth Corps. He was elected to membership in the Central Executive Committee at the recent 6th Kuomintang Congress.

It is also reported from Chungking that the Executive Yuan this morning appointed General Wu Chi-wei, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government and General Fun Yian-chung, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government. Wu, who was Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 6th War Zone, succeeds General Hsueh Yueh, while Fun, Commander-in-Chief of the 6th War Zone, replaces General Ma Fa-wu.

Soong Off for Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—Dr. T V Soong, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister of Chungking, left Chungking today for Moscow to confer with Premier Stalin, according to reports reaching here.

Trial for Assassin

Special

LISBON, June 26.—Armed police surrounded the heavily-guarded courtroom in Cairo today when Mahmud Issawy, 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer, appeared on the charge of murdering Ahmed Maher Pasha, former Egyptian Premier, as he left the Egyptian Parliament building after announcing the declaration of war against the Axis last February, according to a Cairo dispatch. The case was adjourned until July 10 after Mahmud Issawy who confessed to the murder after his arrest asked for time to study the dossier because he "wanted to ask for mercy."

To Ship 3 Million Yanks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—It is hoped that the bulk of the United States armies of 3,000,000 men in Europe will be sent back to America during the next 12 months leaving about 500,000 to garrison and police the American war zone in Germany, it was stated at a press conference in London today when the United States army officers explained their plan for redeployment, according to a London dispatch. In addition to the men there are about 4,500,000 tons of supplies to be moved, it is reported.

SOVIET UNION COUNTERS U.S. DESIGNS FOR CHINA

Disturbances Due to Clash of Interests Complicate Chungking's Position

Domei

PEKING, June 25.—With the termination of the European War, the ambition of the United States to secure hegemony over East Asia, and in particular to secure control over China, is no longer disguised. The Soviet Union at the same time has taken a positive attitude toward Chungking, replacing her ambassador to that regime and dispatching nearly 30 engineers to Yenan. Thus the confrontation on the China Continent between the United States and the Soviet Union is gradually growing acute.

In the meantime, Chungking is pursuing an uncertain policy. Internally, Chungking is forced to adjust its relations with Yenan and externally, it is compelled to wage a general offensive against Japan and to seek the collaboration of the Soviet Union. The sudden cancellation of the projected Moscow visit of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan illustrates the fact that relations between Chungking and the Soviet Union have undergone a change of late. The following is a review of the recent relations between the two governments:

Chungking's policy of developing the Northwest region by expanding its influence in Sinkiang Province is encountering serious difficulties. In the spring of last year when the German-Soviet war was in full swing the Chungking regime dismissed Sheng Shih-tsai, then governor of Sinkiang Province, and attempted to dispose of its problems in this province one after another by sending troops from the 8th War Zone.

This measure, adopted by the Chungking regime, constituted a great menace to the Yenan regime. Since it would result in blockading her sole route to China, the Soviet Union found it necessary to devise some countermeasures. As a result, many disturbances occurred in Sinkiang Province.

U.S. Exploits Disturbances

Taking advantage of the disturbing situation in Sinkiang Province the United States spread propaganda under the exaggerated title, "Mystery of the Soviet Union in Sinkiang Province." Such propaganda illustrates the ambition of the United States toward the Northwest region, especially Sinkiang Province.

Of various disturbances, the riot of the masses in the Ili-Altai zone, which continued intermittently since September last year, ended in victory for the masses, despite the threatening measures adopted by the Chungking regime. The latest information indicates that an autonomous government of the people of Altai has been established under the guidance of the Soviet Union.

Chungking's plans for the development of the Northwest region has made some progress, due to personnel and material aid from the United States. Despite such progress, however, the dormant historical influence of the Soviet Union in Sinkiang Province still lives. With the intensification of the United States' ambition to secure control of China, the relations between Chungking and the Soviet Union surrounding Sinkiang will be further complicated.

Chungking Inconsistent

In the course of a conference held in the middle of May by the Chungking Supreme National Defense Council, General Chiang Kai-shek proposed the ratification of Chungking-Soviet military, political and strategic agreements. Although severely attacked by General Ho Ying-chin, former War Minister, General Pai Tsung-hsi, and General Chu Shao-liang, the agreements were finally passed with the support of pro-Soviet Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, Feng Yu-hsiang, and others.

On the occasion of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Councils of the Kuomintang, the matter pertaining to the recognition of the Republic of Outer Mongolia was taken up, thus revealing the inconsistency of the Chungking policy toward the Soviet Union. The Republic of Outer Mongolia was founded in 1921 as an independent country with Soviet support; the Chungking regime had refused to recognize the independence of the Republic. Yet, the plenary session of the Kuomintang, convened nine years after the last conference, again refused to recognize the Republic of Outer Mongolia as an independent State, thus aggravating the none too friendly feelings entertained by the Soviet Union toward Chungking. Such inconsistency on the part of the Chungking authorities regarding the Soviet Union has again brought to the fore the complicated nature of their foreign policy as manipulated by Ho Ying-chin and Chen Li-fu, who adhere to an independent policy on one hand, and by Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan who relies on American support on the other, while Sun Fo and H. H. Kung tenaciously uphold the pro-Soviet policy.

Just before and during the San Francisco Conference, the United States, making it clear that she supported Chungking, completely changed her attitude toward the Yenan regime. At the same time, the Soviet attitude toward Chungking has undergone a change. The Izvestia and Pravda, as well as other dailies and magazines, dealing with the Sinkiang issue, the Outer Mongolia border disputes and the despotic rule of the Chungking Kuomintang, have launched a vigorous propaganda and press offensive against the formation of the American-Chungking combined operational front.

Pravda Raps Kuomintang

The Hsin Hwa News Agency and he Kai Fang Jih Pao, both of Yenan, reported in full on June 5 the comment made by the Pravda, organ of the Soviet Communist Party, to the effect that there was a sharp contrast between the self-centered Sixth Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang and the Seventh Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Yenan regime, and saying that plans for the organization of a Hsin Ming movement to introduce political reforms in China were afoot in Yenan and among various civilian organizations in other parts of China. Pravda's comment is in substance as follows:

"Militarily the leaders of the Chungking Army are executing an encirclement of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army in spite of the fact that, thanks to their poor direction of military operations, the whole of the area involved in their war of resistance against Japan is under the occupation of the Japanese forces. They are displaying greater interest in purging the areas under Chungking's jurisdiction of guerillas and in encircling the neighborhood of Yenan, than in the conduct of the war of resistance against Japan.

"Politically the calling of a National Assembly, which was the principal matter that came up at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang is rapidly being turned into a means of maintaining the dictatorship of the Kuomintang, despite the pretence that the establishment of a democratic form of constitutional government in China is their object.

Soviet Policy Feared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Anti-Soviet comments of the American press are becoming more pronounced, apropos the intensified conflict between Chungking and Yenan. The American journal Time, in its issue of June 4, had the following to say on what it termed the "Soviet manipulation of Chinese Communists:"

"The stiffened attitude of Yenan toward Chungking has a close connection with Moscow's attitude. The Soviet organ War and Working Class compared Chiang Kai-shek and other Kuomintang leaders to Mikailovitch in Rumania and Quisling in Norway, and the Izvestia castigated the Chungking army for its negative attitude in the fight against Japan. The Soviet Union has erected a chain of buffer states in eastern Europe, and there is a danger of the Soviet Union repeating the same thing in China. This development is feared by the former editor of the China Press, Powell, and many other Americans, who are regarded as the friends of China."

Viet Nam Commences Work of Revamping Administrative Setup Following Freedom

Domei

HUE, June 27.—Although Viet Nam declared independence on March 31 following the disposal of the French administration in Indo-China it has been found difficult to enforce immediately the new administrative setup in view of the fact that the country had been under the protection of the French authorities for many years.

Emperor Bao-dai has appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary to whom he has entrusted the administration of the province with the collaboration of the Japanese authorities. Emperor Bao-dai and his Government have since then been making strenuous efforts for the reorganization of the administrative setup. The Japanese authorities, who are at present carrying on the administration on behalf of the Viet Nam Government temporarily, have notified the Government that they are ready to transfer the administrative right as soon as the preparations have been completed.

In this connection, Emperor Bao-dai issued an order on June 11 for the commencement of preparations necessary for the reorganization of the administration. The Viet Nam Government on July 25 issued a proclamation in the form of a declaration of Emperor Bao-dai clarifying the circumstances relating to the above.

U.S. SENATE IS EXPECTED TO RATIFY CHARTER SOON

Quick Passage Demanded by American Press; French, Soviet Papers Comment

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—That the United States Senate would ratify the United Nations charter by the middle of August at the latest, was predicted by the Democratic majority leaders of the Senate, who stated that ratification by August 1 was even possible, reports a Washington dispatch.

Most American newspapers demand that there be no delay in the Senate's ratification of the charter, the dispatch adds, and quotes the following statement by former Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles in today's New York Herald Tribune:

"The charter offers a firm foundation for an international organization. It is the only alternative to anarchy. It provides the only safeguard against future wars. The sooner the United States makes it plain to the other nations of the world by its ratification that she is prepared to play a strong part in making the charter a success, the more likely it will be that the charter will live up to the hopes attached to it."

Meanwhile, comments in the French newspapers take a more critical line. French papers of the Right as well as those of the Left, express doubts as to whether the "Big Five" should have the power to enforce the charter. Most of them agree, however, that the strength of the new organization has been greatly increased by the participation of the Soviet Union, and the United States.

In the Soviet Union, Pravda today has a leading article about the charter, to the effect that it is not only of great historical importance, but is also of great practical significance. The Soviet people, the article states, will use all the might of their vast armies with other nations in creating a stable organization for peace, industry, and security. The Izvestia believes that while the solution offered by the charter may not be ideal, it is the best possible.

'Too Much Expectation'

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—In the United States, the United Nations Charter has aroused perhaps "too great an expectation" and in Great Britain "too little" wrote the Manchester Guardian today in a leader referring to the signing of the charter in San Francisco, according to a London dispatch. The statement was lent emphasis by the fact that few British national dailies carry comment on the charter, but continue to devote greater space to the coming general elections, the report said.

The London Times warned that the "revolutionary decision" adopted in San Francisco to permit decisions in the international assembly by majority vote is a bold if not "hazardous" experiment. Since there is no veto for the principal powers in the organization's assembly or economic and social council, the paper said, if the smaller countries "exercise their right to carry by force of numbers major decisions which are unpalatable to one or more of the principal powers, the ultimate consequences could hardly fail to be disastrous for the organization."

NETAJI LAUNCHES DRIVE AGAINST WAVELL OFFER

Points Out Fraudulent British Designs Behind Proposal in Broadcasts to India

Domei

SHONAN, June 27.—A vigorous political campaign opposing the Wavell proposal was opened by Subhas Chandra Bose, who has been broadcasting bitter attacks against Britain every evening since June 19 in pointing out the fraudulent nature of the proposal.

"Take note of the motive behind the so-called Wavell plan. It is the usual British scheme to cheat the Indians, and to utilize their blood and sweat for her East Asia invasion war," he said.

"Look well at the fraudulent nature of the proposal, in which "future independence" is never mentioned. What the Congress Party will gain by agreeing to the proposal is only a few seats in the Administrative Council. Yet, the right to appoint members of the Council as well as the right to veto the decided matters are still held by the Viceroy. The new proposal will give to the Indians the Home, Finance and other portfolios, but the Commander of the Army will still be British. It is the British intention to vest the Army Commander with entire authority under the pretext of the importance of Army during the war. If the National Congress were ever to agree to such a proposal, it would come to promising a total cooperation in the war against Japan.

"Britain is exhausted after the European war. It is now necessary for her to hurriedly mobilize human resources for turning back to industries producing peacetime goods for export and to make efforts for domestic recovery. Furthermore, Britain must depend to a great extent on the human resources of India in order to push the present war against Japan. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to inveigle the National Congress into adopting an absolute cooperative attitude for further exploiting India. The greatest importance of the Wavell plan lies here.

"The new proposal is said to follow a principle of equality for both the Hindu and Mohammedan factions in the Administrative Council, but even if their numbers become the same, the Viceroy will be able to enjoy majority support, since he can fill the other seats with members of his choice.

"If the National Congress were to accept the present proposal, it will have to give up the pride of being the representative of the Indian Independence movement, and become only a small party. Comrades, with our acceptance of the Wavell proposal the loss to the National Congress will be as mentioned before, while its gains will be only a few seats in the Administrative Council. What will become of the complete independence of India, our hope of the century? What will become of the immediate withdrawal of Britain made in 1942?

"The present condition of India does not necessitate the giving up of our hope for independence. Don't be carried away by British propaganda. The British operation in East Asia is never favorable to her. In Burma, Japanese troops and the Indian National Army are still firmly resisting. Then, everywhere in East Asia, a long and difficult battle is waiting the United States and Britain. The domestic and international situations of America and Britain are full of difficulties. Thorough resistance in India and the independence movement from outside are the only means for attaining Indian independence. Any compromise with Britain will result in permanent corruption of India.

"Guard against pessimism and defeatism. Think for what end our brothers have shed their blood in the past. The Indian National Army is firm in its determination to fight to the last man and to the last moment. Regardless of the result of the general election, we have hope in the independence of entire India."

ARGENTINE HANDLING HIT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Criticism Seen Growing—Charge of Seizure of Innocent Persons Made

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 26.—Criticism against the Argentine Government for its detention of political prisoners is growing, an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires reveals.

This criticism, the dispatch says, is being intensified by charges of persons seized by the National Gendarme in Northern Argentina that they are being mistreated. These persons are suspected of Communist activities.

A delegation is now in Buenos Aires to inform the Argentine Minister of Interior and the Director of the National Gendarme of the treatment of the political prisoners. The delegation asserted that many persons have been accused of crimes of which they are innocent.

The Associated Press recalled that several weeks ago, the Argentine Government announced that all political prisoners, except Nazi-Fascists, would be released, and subsequently listed 300 persons released. However, the dispatch says that, with a few exceptions, virtually all of the names were unknown.

Meanwhile, in Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton, testifying before the Senate Sub-Committee investigating Nazi plans for a third World War, disclosed today that Argentina failed to eliminate a single case of German economic penetration into the United States according to a Washington dispatch.

Clayton said that there were 104 Nazi spearheads in Argentina and that though the process of elimination had taken place, no complete elimination had taken place. The Assistant Secretary defined a Nazi spearhead of a company which is the center of espionage and other actions.

On the other hand, Clayton said, Brazil had taken action against all 118 centers of known espionage and had completely eliminated 48 of them and was taking actions against the others.

CHINA DEFENSE PREPARED FOR ENEMY INVASION MOVE

Nanking Propaganda Chief Exhorts Nation to Bolster War Resolve

Domei

NANKING, June 27.—Speaking on the topic of "What is to come after the Okinawa Battle", from the Nanking Broadcasting Station today, Chao Tsun-yo, Propaganda Minister of the Nanking Government, strongly urged the Chinese people to arouse themselves to meet the new war situation in East Asia. He declared:

"With the conclusion of the European War, the United States and Britain are attempting to concentrate their entire fighting strength in the Pacific war theater. Japan, our ally, has already completed the iron-defense of her mainland. There is no cause for anxiety over the future of the War of Greater East Asia.

"What our ally had lost in the Okinawa battle is only one small district—it is only a temporary loss. There is no need for us to stress that development. The question facing us now is the enemy's future operations whether he intends to invade Japan Proper directly or approach the coast of China. Whatever plan he might adopt and whichever direction he may come, iron defense structures have been established not only in Japan but also on the continent of China. If the enemy comes, he will receive a fatal blow.

"Therefore, the people of China should never be swayed by local battle conditions. Instead, they should further bolster their resolve to smash the unjust ambition of the enemy.

"Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia directly means China's victory. When one stands on this clear war conception, he will never be tempted by enemy propaganda or will he worry about the future of the war. The decisive battle is won in the final five minutes. Who can endure well can be the victor. We must pledge to conquer all difficulties and advance bravely along with our ally, Japan, for complete victory in the current war."

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UNIVERSITIES IN TOKYO OPERATING DESPITE RAID

Many Well Known Schools Razed but Lectures are Still Continuing

From the burning ruins caused by enemy raids the universities in the metropolis are rising to their feet. Though the school buildings themselves of Keio, Waseda, Tokyo Agricultural College, Takushoku University, Aoyama Gakuin, Jochi University and Toyo University were burned down, the traditional fighting of the university men can never be burnt out. Already in the devastated campus grounds the battle for the "rebirth of the universities" has begun. Though there may be no classrooms, lectures may still be attended.

On July 2 the universities will welcome many freshmen, the opening day of the new semester. Though some schools have evacuated to the rural districts—like the Technical Department of Keio which is engaged in the all-important research of new arms, the Nippon Medical College which has evacuated with the aim to bolster the medical set-up in the country areas, the Tokyo Agricultural College which has turned the field into classrooms in taking the lead in increased food production—nonetheless these are all fighting universities.

Let us glance at the way the university men are fighting for the rebuilding of their alma mater.

Keio Library Saved

Keio University at Mita was all burnt down except for the library, the main office buildings and two wings of the ferro-concrete school building. The arts, economics and law departments lost their lecture halls but the library of 40,000 volumes collected since the days of the founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa was miraculously and most fortunately saved, though the reading room was burnt down. It was regrettable that most of the archeological data and specimens in the archeological research room were lost through the fire but specimens regarded as national treasures had already been removed to a safe locality and fortunately escaped damage or loss.

Because most of the students in the arts, law and economics department are at present working in service labor corps, the loss of their classrooms does not affect them. However, a certain number of students who through the burning down of the factories at which they had been working are now attending lectures in the portion of the school building which was left where they are carrying on research on themes that are of practical use to the realization of a decisive war. Holding a research meeting once a month reports are regularly given as to progress made.

The ferro-concrete main buildings of the Keio Medical Department at Shinanomachi were saved but the frame buildings of the attached hospital were lost. However, right from the next day of the raid examinations and treatments were given to patients in general at the main building and lectures too were resumed just one week after the raid. It has been decided that with the first and second year students the classrooms of fundamental medicine—physiology, pharmacy and preventive medicine will evacuate, leaving Tokyo on July 1. As a precautionary measure valuable textbooks and experimental apparatus had been stored in the basement and accordingly saved. These will also be taken with the students to the place of evacuation.

A large portion of the Technical Department of the University at Hiyoshidai was burnt down. Save for various machines used in mechanical engineering, the classrooms for applied science and electric engineering were totally lost. However, these departments have purchased what available machinery there was and the resumption of work has been made quicker than expected. Preparations are under way for the evacuation of the three departments of mechanical engineering, applied science and electric engineering.

Waseda Museum Intact

At Waseda, though the Memorial Hall, Okuma Hall and the wooden buildings housing the physics and engineering department were lost in part, the Okuma Lecture Hall and a large part of the school buildings were saved. Among those things that were treasured by the school and lost in the fire were several thousand fossilized specimens of extinct animals and plants, the collection of the late Dr. Tokunaga but through the stiff fight put up by the teaching staff, the much-prided Drama Museum of the late Dr. Tsubouchi was saved. It is also heartening to hear that the library with its collection of 70,000 volumes also escaped the disaster.

Although some machines belonging to the engineering department were lost, the greater part had already been removed to a safe spot so that there was hardly any loss and classes are already resumed in one section of the arts department. The total loss suffered by Waseda by the raid has been comparatively little but in consideration of future raids, the evacuation of the library and other defense programs are being considered.

With the exception of the lecture hall, library, training hall and the natural history classrooms the Tokyo Agricultural College was completely razed. The rebuilding of an engineering school would under present circumstances be comparatively difficult but being an agricultural school, this university completed its rebuilding very shortly. Classes are going on right now where the school used to stand. Besides this the Tokyo Agricultural College has school buildings with farms attached at Yoga and Mitaka where practical and theoretical instructions are given.

However, the majority of the students in the first and second year preparatory course have gone out to the farms in Iwate Prefecture while those above this are working in factories and in farming villages. Thus, practically all the students are working for increased food production and accordingly the present facilities at the school are sufficient for the remaining student body.

People of Fighting Fortress of Taiwan Standing Firm Against Enemy Attacks

The fighting fortress of Taiwan which the enemy Philippine based aircraft has been bombing so that Taihoku, Shinchiku, Kagi, Taichu, Tainan, Takao and other such cities have been laid waste, is described by H. Hiraoka and K. Kobayashi, Mainichi correspondens, as follows:

Although there is very little trace eft of the Taiwan of former days, Japanese and natives, joining hands, are standing firm. It is heartening to note that there is no sign of disquietude among either the 300,000 Japanese or over the 6,000,000 islanders. Herein we can note the success of 50 years of Japanese administration over Taiwan.

From about the middle of January the enemy commenced launching systematic air attacks against single objectives. First, they attacked Takao, and then struck at Tainan, Kagi, Taihoku, Shinchiku and Keelung. Against Taihoku they launched daylight raids, using 500-kilogram high explosive bombs. Especially since the commencement of the enemy operations against the Okinawa Islands in the latter part of March, enemy bombers kept up attacks against Northern Taiwan almost without respite.

A large-scale enemy attack was launched against Taihoku on March 31. From about 11 a.m. large formations of B-24 bombers attacked the heart of the city for three hours. The large clock on the Government-General building stands with the hands pointing to 12:15. Whenever they look at this clock the people of Taihoku bolster their determination, their minds turning to the enemy greed.

The Government-General, anticipating such an event, had carried out a large-scale evacuation of the residents of Taihoku. There was a purpose behind this evacuation beyond a mere scattering of the people over safe areas. The residents of Taihoku were evacuated in order that they should take up the plough and increase the output of agricultural produce. The natives of Taihoku were sent to the farms in the provinces of Tainan and Taichu. It was a great success, for the natives were quick to grasp the aims of the authorities and left the city to which they had become so well accustomed.

Taiwan is rich in foodstuffs, but the agricultural centers are all situated in the southern part of the island. With the interference to supply operations put up by enemy fighter aircraft, the food situation in the Taihoku area became unfavorable. With the participation of evacuees in agricultural pursuits the food situation improved considerably. The people back home must take full note of the fact that the native residents of Taihoku did not engage in a "negative" evacuation, but evacuated to positively increase Taiwan's war potentiality by returning to the farms. The people who evacuated to take up farming have all formed local National Service Associations. They are fully determined to defend the areas in which they live should enemy forces attempt landing operations. Much credit is due to Shinko Ko for the firm spirit of the Taiwanese.

Shinko Ko is a man imbued with the spirit of the Imperial Way. On the night of March 31, after the large-scale enemy raid, the moving picture "Raigekitai Shutsudo" was shown at a moving picture theater in the native part of the city. In this picture are scenes of a Japanese base being attacked by enemy planes. There is also a scene in which Japanese torpedo plane units, after the enemy air attack, take off on a mission. In this part of the film, the strong impression created by the film on the natives moved us to tears.

After the film was over, we returned with Shinpo Ko over the street littered with bricks and tile fragments. Gazing upward at the starlit skies, Ko said, "The over six million islanders will fight to the very last man. Although bamboo spears would be insufficient to deal with machineguns we shall stem an invasion with a wall of men along the coast."

All the 300,000-odd Japanese on the island are fighting like soldiers, but they seem to be almost behind the native islanders spiritually. On the morning we were due to leave Taihoku a young boy came with a small package of cigarets from a tobacco shop nearby. The boy, who was in the sixth year of primary school, had stopped over at our place to say good-bye on his way to take part in labor service work. Holding out the small parcel, he said, "Please give this to the members of the Special Attack Corps." Although we tried to call him back, he shyly ran off without looking back. As we looked at the boy walking away, we realized that as long as such a spirit pervaded the minds of the native children, Taiwan would remain far stronger than any fortress.

B-29'S ENTER 2ND STAGE OF AIR RAIDS ON JAPAN

Yank Fliers Now Directing Incendiary Attacks on Small, Medium Towns

In view of the intensification of enemy incendiary attacks against medium and small towns, the people now residing in these places must be on the alert. From midnight on June 17 to the following day, Kagoshima, Omuda, Hamamatsu and Yokkaichi were subjected to enemy incendiary attacks, and following that, from the night of June 19 up to small hours of the following day, similar attacks were directed against Fukuoka, Toyohashi, Toyokawa and Shizuoka. The enemy who thinks that he has now completed the first stage of bombing attacks against the five big cities, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe has apparently assumed a new strategy.

Therefore, those who are residing in medium and small towns must complete their anti-air raid measures. The enemy undoubtedly schemes to devastate these towns with the aim of cutting down Japan's war potential and of breaking the people's fighting morale. Moreover, the enemy is also conducting a propaganda offensive against the people.

The urgent problem now confronting the authorities of medium and small towns is to speed up the dispersion of buildings. Particularly, private houses in the vicinity of important establishments, and vital communication junctions must be dispersed as soon as possible in order to minimize damage by fire.

Along with the dispersion of buildings, personal belongings, including clothes, foodstuffs and other important necessities of life, must also be removed to safe places.

Compared with big cities, towns have various advantages. In the big cities where the population is dense, fires spread fast and often cannot be brought under control, whereas in towns it is much easier to check the spread of fire because there is more space between houses. Furthermore, it is easier to bring fires under control in medium and small towns as water is available from nearby rivers or wells. The greatest advantage for town residents is that they can easily find safe places when fires break out near their dwellings, and therefore, they are able to combat fires to the last minute. In view of the indiscriminate enemy incendiary attacks, town residents must be on the alert.

POWER FIRMS TO MERGE

Munitions Ministry Orders Electric Concerns to Unite

The Munitions Ministry has decided to amalgamate the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company with the Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Company, capitalized at ¥20,000,000, all paid up, and the Kurobegawa Electric Power Company, captitalized at ¥18,000,000 of which ¥13,500,000 is paid up. The order for the amalgamation has been issued by the Munitions Ministry under Article 12 of the Munitions Company Law.

The Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Company has supplied electric power to various factories under the management of the Sumitomos, and the Kurobegawa Electric Power Company to the electrochemical industries in the Kurobegawa region. These companies have accordingly been exempted from amalgamation with the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company.

However, in the light of the existing situation the Munitions Ministry has decided to place all the facilities of these electric power companies under unified management by amalgamating them with the Nippon Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company. The merger is scheduled to be completed on August 16.

WELL-KNOWN FIGURES TAKE UP RURAL DUTIES

Evacuees From Metropolis Shoulder the Hoe, Turn Efforts Toward Self-Sufficiency

Gleanings of news come to the metropolis of well-known figures of the political, financial, literary and dramatic world who have evacuated to the rural districts for the duration of the war. Far from spending their days in idleness these people are full bent on making themselves self-sufficient. Here are some of the distinguished people:

Former Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau Major General Takayoshi Tanaka has evacuated to Lake Yamanaka in Yamanashi Prefecture where he has tilled the land surrounding his house so that he may become self-sufficient. Masao Koga, the composer, too, has his home of evacuation by the waters of Yamanaka, while the world famous prima donna, Madame Tamaki Miura, has been at Nakano Mura in Yamanashi Prefecture with her pupils ever since last July.

The doyen of writers, Soho Tokutomi, now 83 years old, has his mountain villa at Asahigaoka in Nakano Mura where besides wielding an influential pen also wields the hoe himself so that he may turn the 300 tsubo of land into a self-sufficient truck garden.

To Shizuoka Prefecure have come many well-known personages who owned country homes here before evacuation became general. Among these are General Kazushige Ugaki at Nagaoka Spa, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Hisaya Iwasaki.

Numazu is the place of evacuation of such distinguished personages as Marquis Jutoku Saigo, Marquis Naganori Kuroda, former Education Minister Hachisaburo Hiranuma, while among members of the House of Peers there are Manabu Matsumoto and Aiichiro Fujiyama. Gotemba has witnessed the coming of former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, former Commerce Minister Joji Matsumoto and others.

Koichiro Kondo among other artists and literati who had his atelier at Hachiman in Shizuoka City has gone to Yamanaka but the rest who have decided to stay at their former places are working hand in hand with the people for increased food production.

Atami has become a haven for Viscount Sukekuni Soga, Viscount Yasuharu Matsudaira, Tadaharu Mukai, former president of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Yusuke Tsurumi. Among the stars of the stage and screen, Kanya Morita, Miss Yaeko Mizutani, Kazuo Hasegawa, Miss Isuzu Yamada and Shiro Otsuji have evacuated here while to Ito have gone Dr. Seiroku Honda, Sojin Kamiyama, Miss Shizue Natsukawa and others.

Among the literati at Kamakura, Masao Kume, Ton Satomi, Jiro Osaragi, Kensaku Shimaki, Yasunari Kawabata, Jun Takami, Fusao Hayashi, Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, Kyoshi Takahama, Hisaya Fukada and others are old timers here since before the war. Kikugoro Onoye, noted Kabuki actor, and Soganoya Goro, comedian, are newcomers, however.

The well-known artist of Western panting, Tsuguharu Foujita is now at Kofuchi Mura in Tsukui Gun where the artist is busy at work on his canvas depicting the war scenes of the Gilbert Island operations. In between his lecture trips, Dr. Shumei Okawa who has evacuated to Nakatsu Mura turns farmer.

Odawara is the temporary home of Cabinet Advisor Toyotaro Yuki, Baron Kishichiro Okura and Prince Fumimaro Konoye while at Gora are Yasuya Iwasaki of the Mitsubishi Concerns and Yoshizo Ikeo, prominent in the world of electric power. The former Minister of Agriculture Hiroya Ino lives in a suburb of Odawara while Seifu Yoshida, the famed "shakuhachi" player, has evacuated to this same place.

Obituary

Lieutenant General Katsuzo Matsuoka, 51, a certain unit commander, passed away from celebral hemorrhage at his office on June 23. Funeral services will be solemnized under the sponsorship of the unit of which he was commander. The late Lieutenant General Matsuoka had held many posts in army aviation and played an important part in the Manchurian Affairs, Nomonhan Affairs, China Affair and the current war.

Satoo Akizuki, former Ambassador to Italy, died of senile dedcay at his Setagaya home on January 25. The late diplomat was 83 years old. Funeral services are scheduled to be held today.

The death has been verified of Dr. Yorozu Oda, member of the House of Peers and former Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, who had been missing since the enemy raid on Tokyo on May 25. Funeral services were held on June 15. The late scholar was professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and was honorary president of Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, until his death.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, June 28

HOW WILL THE SOVIET UNION MOVE IN EAST ASIA?

YOMIURI-HOCHI—T. V. Soong, who attended the San Francisco Conference as a representative of the Chungking regime, changed his schedule and returned to Chungking on June 20.

The Soviet Union sat with Chungking at the San Francisco Conference despite the fact that she had previously evinced a reluctance to do so. Moreover, the Soviet Union offered her good offices to Chungking. On May 28, Foreign Commissar Molotov recommended Soong to the chairmanship of the fourth plenary session. Thus, through the conference the relations between the Soviet Union and Chungking appeared to have improved.

Perceiving this atmosphere, Soong planned to stop over at Moscow on his way back to Chungking. His aim was to render the Soviet-Chungking relations intimate. On the occasion of a recent Chungking-Kuomintang Congress one item was inserted in the resolution for strengthening the Soviet-Chungking friendship, stating: "Since negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union will hereafter become more frequent, we must promote friendly relations with the Soviet Government with utmost sincerity."

It was inferred that Soong's proposed visit aimed to conduct negotiations along the line of the resolution. However, Soong abandoned his proposed visit to Moscow and suddenly returned to Chungking on June 20. Why? One Reuter correspondent, at the time Soong's Moscow-visiting schedule war announced, predicted that Soong's visit to Moscow would be very difficult because of the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. A Reuter report on June 21 judged that the abandonment of the Soong visit to Moscow reflected the cooling off of Soviet-Chungking relations. The Izvestia, exposing the coquetry of Chungking to the United States, made an ironical comment on the proposed Soong visit. Soong's abandonment of his proposed visit to Moscow, in spite of the surface indications, can be judged to be traceable to the present condition of the Soviet-Chungking relations which are substantially in an awkward state.

As the causes of the antagonistic Soviet attitude toward Chungking, the United States' monopolization of the Chungking regime, Chungking's coquetry to the United States on the basis of the latter's guarantees, Chungking's refusal of the establishment of a coalition government, and Hsinkiang Province's centralization policy backed by American assistance can be mentioned. As the American magazine Time recently pointed out that the tightening of Yenan's attitude is connected with Moscow, the aggravation of relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party has seriously wounded the feelings of the Soviet Union toward Chungking.

The Soviet Union which has been making positive activities at the San Francisco Parley and is following a realistic policy in Europe has taken no positive move today toward East Asia. The country is quietly watching the shift of the War of Greater East Asia and its effects on the United States. In the way of Soviet conception, permanent peace as guaranteed by the new international structure based on the newly-determined World Charter, in spite of propaganda by the United States and Chungking, is unthinkable. The Soviet Union is now endeavoring to establish multilaterally friendly relations, while getting rid of anti-Soviet elements around her borders to provide for the future and to rebuild her domestic production structure.

Zhukov's declaration that the future endeavor of the Soviet Union will lie in peaceful construction has an important meaning as suggesting the Soviet Union's policy. The Soviet Union's criticism of Chungking's dictatorship and insistence on democratization, her support of Yenan's demand to Chungking for democratization, her friendly interest regarding the independence of India and her nervousness over the Americanization of Hsinkiang should be interpreted as a sign of the foregoing peaceful border policy.

REAR-ADM. OTA SAW ACTION IN VARIOUS WAR THEATERS

Ushijima's Sterling Character, Shimada's Fearless War Efforts Described

"Rear Admiral Minoru Ota, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Navy Forces in the Okinawa Area, participated in the Shanghai Incident as Commander of the Navy Landing Party. Kind and considerate, he is a model sailor and is best suited to command on the front," remarked Rear Admiral Munetaka Sakamaki, Director of the Aircraft Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, who was a classmate of Rear Admiral Ota.

Further describing the character of Rear Admiral Ota, he said, "We were both born in Chiba Prefecture. Rear Admiral Ota is particularly skilled in the art of fencing, and in the naval academy no one could beat him. He is always in high spirits.

"Later, he was sent to the Army Artillery School where he was trained in the operational technique of Landing Parties. With the commencement of the Shanghai Incident, he commanded the Navy Landing Party and rendered meritorious services. When I was in Rabaul, New Britain, he came to the island commanding a landing party. Later he was active at Munda, New Georgia, and Kulambangra where he frustrated the mass enemy offensive.

"When I was in Buin, Bougainville, the Japanese Forces at Munda and on Kulambangra Island were continuously deployed to the Bougainville area. I waited and waited for Rear Admiral Ota, but he did not show up. Eventually I was told that Rear Admiral Ota had remained behind, insisting to board the last vessel."

Ushijima Lauded

"Being a man of unyielding spirit, he must have dealt heavy blows to the Americans," said Lieutenant General Shojiro Iida, former Supreme Commander in the Burma Area, in describing Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Okinawa Area, who commanded the Japanese Army Forces in the Okinawa area for the last three months.

Lieutenant General Iida further said, "Born in Kagoshima, Lieutenant General Ushijima is a typical warrior with unflinching resolve to perform his duties. He is also good at all kinds of sports and particularly skilled in gymnastics. When he was learning the art of fencing, he practiced so strenuously that his classmates were amazed at his energy. While in the Military Preparatory School and in the Military Academy he never showed signs of fatigue after strenuous training.

"He is generous and broad-minded. When he had to assist a certain high officer in the War Ministry, his friends were afraid that he was not suited to the post because he had no mind for small matters, but on the contrary, he was respected by his co-workers because of his unceremonious attitude. While he was an instructor at the Military Academy, he did everything together with his students and became an object of admiration and respect.

"In the Okinawa area, he must have manifested his superb spiritual tenacity, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

Shimada Took Up Arms

At the head of the Okinawa Volunteer Fighting Corps comprising all Okinawa civilians, Akira Shimada, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, cooperated with the combat forces from the time of his assumption of the post on January 12 of this year. Though confronted with tremendous difficulties and setbacks, he is reported to have been calm and cheerful, encouraging the island residents.

Admired and respected by the Okinawa residents, Mr. Shimada assured the all-out cooperation of the islanders. Prior to the enemy landing on the Okinawa Islands, the governor and the people on the island exerted their utmost efforts in constructing anti-air raid facilities, storing foodstuffs and preparing for actual combat. As soon as the enemy landed, he took up arms and fought fearlessly under the command of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Okinawa Area.

Regarding Mr. Shimada's character, his classmate, Mr. Hotta, Director of the Provincial Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry said, "Born in a doctor's family of good reputation, Mr. Shimada was of a superior personality. Always calm and cheerful, he manifested a wonderful aptitude for leadership while at the Third Higher School as a baseball champion. He did not care for trivial matters and was always outspoken. I can easily imagine that he must have fought at the head of the islanders, fully manifesting his burning fighting spirit and giving full play to his leadership."

Mainichi Scribes Safe

Domei

HSINKING, June 27.—A party of five Japanese correspondents, including Minoo Kato, chief of the Mainichi Bureau in Berlin and four other correspondents of the same paper, who had been reported as missing in the suburb of Berlin early in May, arrived safely in Moscow on June 20. They are now on their way to Japan.

Niigata Regimental Head

Major General Yasuji Yamanouchi under date of June 27 was appointed commander of the Niigata Regimental District, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day.

NATIONAL PARTY BACKS STRONG WAR MEASURES

Seijikai Directors Will Urge Government to Take Positive Steps to Meet Crisis

A meeting of the directors of the Dai Nippon Seijikai was held on June 26 when various views were thoroughly exchanged with regard to internal policies to cope with the existing serious development that has been brought about by the war situation in Okinawa.

As the result of the discussion an agreement of views was reached for urging the Government to carry out positively powerful measures to deal with the existing situation from the standpoint that in facing the present emergency situation of the Empire the Government should execute promptly and courageously the various decisive war measures for strengthening the structure for prosecuting a decisive war on the Japanese mainland.

In the light of the importance of the existing food situation as well as the urgent necessity of organizing the National Volunteer Corps the executive members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai met Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki and Home Minister Motoki Abe at the official residence of the Prime Minister yesterday morning when they presented the views of the Dai Nippon Seijikai to the Government.

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Failure of a Phase

Tremendous odds face the nation. Only an unflinching determination to protect the peace and order of Asia and the right of the Asiatics to live the lives of free men carries the Empire on against these odds. The fighting on Okinawa continues with unabated fury despite the launching of the final general attack; and the Imperial Forces in the Philippines and further south continue stiff resistance against the invaders. Word comes that the United States is hurrying gigantic plans for the landing on Japan Proper.

Although it must be admitted that the situation is far from favorable to the Imperial Forces, we must not fail to note that there are, among the factors determining the outcome of a war, certain elements more intangible than others, which bear as heavily on the final decision as any visible movement on the front lines. We must note here, for instance, a very important strategical failure on the part of the Americans which may serve as an indication of what the enemy is up against.

The bombing of Yokohama on the morning of May 29 marks the end of a distinct phase of the air war against Japan. It is the psychological phase—designed to rush the war to a speedy conclusion. Such a phase must necessarily include the wholesale burning of non-combatant homes, the desecration of temples, the strafing of little children on their way to school, and the dissemination of propaganda leaflets urging a quick capitulation.

Often the strategy bears results. Large-scale bombing on Italy by the American air arm began on July 19, 1943 with the raid on Rome. On September 8, 1943 Italy pleaded for a separate and unconditional surrender. Italy is an excellent example of the successful consummation of the psychological phase of the war. It was a technical knockout in the first round. The speed with which it was brought about has less to do with the thoroughness of the attacking forces than with the nervous breakdown of the attacked.

When the war in Europe began, subsidized American propaganda immediately launched a vigorous campaign to spread the vicious seeds of hate against the Germans. One of the favorite tricks was the use of photographs depicting the brutality of the German race whose aviators were said to strafe peasants working in their potato patches. Yet today American airmen are calmly machine-gunning Japanese children on their way to school; and the incredible atrocities perpetrated by American soldiers in the war in Asia eclipse everything their rumormongers ever credited other peoples with. Yet it must be recognized that the prosecution of this sort of war on the nerves must be accompanied by a certain degree of such outrages in order that fear be instilled upon the victim. Ironically enough, however, in Japan this type of war has produced exactly the opposite result. The Japanese has learned a contempt and odium against the ways of the enemy; by no means has he learned fear.

Needless to say, the indiscriminate bombing of Japanese cities which, incidentally, seems to have commenced and gathered momentum with the change in the American administration, was conducted ruthlessly and according to well laid plans. It was directed solely against the Japanese people, and was aimed to force that people to a quick sentiment against the war. It endeavored to bring about a breach between the people and the administration. The handbills and leaflets that were strewn over the country contained both threats and suggestions, all designed to instigate a desirability for the immediate conclusion of the war.

The results of the recent extraordinary session of the Diet have put a conclusive end to such desires on the part of the American Government. The organization of the Volunteer Corps, the passage of the Wartime Emergency Measure Bill, and the wholehearted support given the policies of the Suzuki Government all point to a cooperative determination between the people and Government which means that every man will stand to the last ditch.

The implication should be plain. The Japanese people have no intention of following in the footsteps of their erstwhile ally. If, as we assume, it was part of the American strategy to create among the Japanese people a feeling of defeatism and hopelessness, then we can say with undisguised pride that the American attempt has ended in complete failure. Those Japanese who have already lost their homes and effects in the blind bombings know well that they will also lose their freedom and a pride nurtured in centuries of distinctive tradition in the event of ignominious capitulation.

More and bigger bombings, inspired by frustration as well as strategy, are expected; but the Japanese people are more than prepared for further raids and further destruction. The preservation of the genuine peace of Asia and the protection of a culture centuries old against a people whose peace is a farce and whose superficial culture sprouts from the urge for personal comfort, must necessarily involve great pain and sacrifice. Recent indications prove, however, that the people are willing to pay the price.

Granted the B-29 has won America a few leading points in the battle against the homeland; granted, that on the surface, things do not look too favorable for the Japanese. But only the first round of the war has been finished, and, considering the situation from all angles, it is from now on that the true mettle of the Japanese will be seen.

Of Course

Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs open."

"Well, you said you'd give me one."

"Tell you what I'll do. I'll appoint a commission to investigate why there are no jobs and you can work on that."

Follow The Leader

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road.

"Where are you going to take that dog, my little man?" inquired a passerby.

"I—I'm going to see, where—where he wants to go first," was the breathless reply.

Threatening Appearance

Employee: "There's a man outside who wants to see you about collecting a bill. He wouldn't give me his name!"

Boss: "What does he look like?"

Employee: "He looks like you had better pay it."

Both Old-Fashioned

Doctor: "The best thing you can do for your baby is to give him a good dose of castor oil."

Modern Mother: "But, doctor, castor oil is so old-fashioned."

Doctor "So are babies, madam."

Optimistic

Stranger: "Do I understand that you need a cook?"

Mistress: "Thank you, but I've just hired one."

Stranger: "Very well, mum, I'll call again tomorrow."

Defined

"Teacher: "What is hail?"

Johnny: "Please, sir, it's hard-boiled rain."

A Year Ago Today

June 29, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces operating in the Hunan area occupied the airfield at Hengyang.

* * *

The Swedish Parliament convened in secret session.

* * *

Our Air Units damaged a large enemy cruiser in waters west of Saipan Island.

* * *

Fierce tank battles raged on the Oden rivulet, eight kilometers southwest of Caen.

Fruits of Wisdom

The most sure way of subjecting youself to be deceived, is to consider yourself more cunning than others.—Rochefoucauld.

THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Various Rules of Human Conduct Explained

Translated From the Works of Kaibara Ekken

IV

Man cannot leave the Right Way, even for a minute. In sitting there is the way of sitting, in lying, the way of lying, in walking, the way of walking, in speaking, that of speaking, in hearing, that of hearing, in eating and drinking, those of eating and drinking.

When we correct ourselves let us adopt the Sages as our model, but not as the model by which to correct others. Forgive others' faults, but do not hope to be forgiven your own. It is due to narrowness of heart that we cannot forgive others, and it is the baseness of our hearts which makes us hope to be forgiven by others. The true man reproaches himself, but not others; therefore he seeks good in himself, but not in others. The man who reproaches as he does others will go through life with few mistakes.

Let us see the virtue in men above us and strive to copy them. We should not be satisfied with our virtue when egarding men lower than ourselves. With regard to riches we should contemplate men less fortunate than ourselves, and be satisfied with our lot.

To do good is easy, but not to seek a reputation for so doing is difficult. But doing good without consideration of reputation is true goodness. Not to abuse others is easy, but not to repay the abuse of others is difficult

In our hearts let us observe the path which was taught us by the ancient Sages, but in etiquette let us follow the way of the world at the time in which we live. To live in this age and yet to adhere to ancient customs is too injurious to the path of mankind. Only adopt the ancient etiquette which is applicable to the present.

Do not say things which you would be afraid for others to hear. Do not do the things which you would be afraid for others to know. This is the way to minimise our mistakes, our remorse, and our misfortunes.

Only after some considerable time has elapsed can we see the results of well-doing. It resembles the action of a slow medicine. But evil is a poison a very little of which can do an immense harm. Therefore, when within our heart an immediate remedy must be applied to stamp it out.

By their time of rising can the fortunes of a household be gauged. Early rising is the sign of prosperity, while late rising means poverty. Form, therefore, the habit of rising early, and let it be the law of your house.

If the way is known it is easily followed, and if it is followed it is easily known. Knowledge and action must, therefore, go hand in hand, each helping the other, in order that the true way may be made clear. It is like going upon a road. We cannot start until we know the road, and we cannot know the road until we pursue it.

Those who live in very favorable circumstances often grow proud and sluggish, thus inviting misfortune; while those who struggle through adversity acquire the spirit of reverence and the power of self-control, thus capping the source of happiness. One who climbs a steep hill seldom falls, however laborious the climbing may be, while the man who runs down a hill, easy through the path, often comes to grief. In like manner, a nation surrounded by hostile countries keeps its strength and prestige, while a nation without an enemy weakens and finally perishes.

To do the things we should do and not to do the things we should not do is righteousness. To love the things we should love and not to love the things we should not love is goodness.

When we believe our deeds are right without the slightest doubt, we do not budge, however great may be the opposition of others. This is faith, and it is very different from the wilfulness of small minded men who stick to their evil in spite of the ridicule of others. If a wicked man does not fear the contempt and slander of others, then there is no limit to his capacity for evil.

To do good is like climbing a hill. It requires effort. To do evil is like going down a hill, it requires no effort. Therefore, we should learn both to love good and hate evil to the limit of our capacity.

Social Intercourse

In associating with others we should make love and respect our chief concern. If we lack these the gulf between ourselves and others becomes wide and the way of mankind cannot be practised. Between parents and children, brothers and sisters, husband and wife, hosts and guests, there must exist both love and respect. If we love our parents and yet lack respect our relation toward them becomes very much like that of brutes. In serving our master, we must do so not only with fear, but also with respect and love.

Not only should we love intimate friends and respect honorable people, but also we should in a lesser degree love and respect the strange at the wayside or even the beggar, for they, too, are children of Heaven and Earth. At any rate, never hate or despise them. The amount of our love and respect must vary according to their importance and degree of our intimacy. But there is no one to whom we are not bound to give at least a measure of love and respect.

When others are rude let us not blame them as long as they do not injure our honor. If we forgive discourtesy in others we do not lose the peace of our hearts. As an old saying has it: Gladness is the reward of patience (literally: after having passed through forbearance gladness comes).

Do not endeavor to teach others those things with which they are not gifted, but teach them those things for which they have talent. Never try to put others into your own private mould (literally: your heart). Do not trust a man altogether just because he has proved himself efficient in one thing, for he may well be deficient in others. Do not, on the other hand, mistrust a man altogether because he has proved himself incapable in one thing, for he may well be capable in others. Do not scorn your neignbor because he cannot do some things as well as yourself, for there are others which he may do infinitely better.

A good physician uses the humblest herb for his medical purpose. A good carpenter does not throw away a crooked tree. A wise man finds some use in every man. No man in the world is absolutely useless, provided he be rightly employed.

Do not truckle before a man of high rank, nor exalt yourself when you stand before a man of humble position. Confucius reverenced great men, for he honored the exalted position with which they were entrusted. Mencius looked down on even great men, for he did not yield to their power. We should make both of them our examples.

In associating with men we give presents. This is the courtesy with which men express their love and respect. Without this means we cannot express our feeing in love and respect. In olden days men used to offer the green stuff gathered in running water to the gods. Today, when we see our teacher for the first time, we present him with our entrance fee. These presents are the outward sign of our respect toward both gods and men, and must be well chosen. A poor man need not endeavor to present others with money, as an old man should not offer to others his physical strength.

In conversation we should reflect on our age and position as well as others', and use discretion in what we say. This is an important piece of etiquette. If we meet a man with whom we are not yet acquainted it is safer to give him even undue courtesy. To exalt ourselves before others is always most distasteful to them. In a company of men we should take seats suitable to our rank and position. To sit in a higher place than we are entitled to is ridiculous. To take a seat in a lower place than we should is not a great mistake, though not exactly in accordance with etiquette. To lower ourselves before others is amiable. Yet if you carry this to an extreme length it becomes an insult to others. For instance, in a company of men, if the older men or those who are in the highest position take lowly seats, what can young and humble men do?

Hearts Must Be in Accord

If we find men with whom our hearts are in accord we become intimate friends though thousands of miles may separate us, while next-door neighbors remain total strangers if their hearts do not agree. In the world we have many acquaintances, yet those with whom we know our hearts agree are very rare. Even brothers do not know each other's hearts. Do not resent the fact wnen the world fails to know you.

There are men who are mentally deaf and dumb. With them we should not quarrel on questions of right and wrong. To quarrel with them is to show our ignorance.

The way of dealing with impossible men is to treaty them most gently. To do a difficult task, do it leisurely; and to perform an urgent matter, do it calmly.

Do not bestow either rewards or punishments while you are in great joy or anger, but rather wait until your emotion has subsided, lest your award may be unjust. To give judgment according to one's mood is like doing so in proportion to a bribe.

We often encounter treacherous men who distress us with detestable deeds and words. When we are placed in such an adverse circumstance, we should try to suppress our anger and resentment and control our countenance This is a chance to improve our character and to make an advance in learning. let us not let the chance slip by without availing ourselves of it.

There are some things people do, the good or evil of which is quite apparent, while there are others, the right or wrong of which is obscure. Often those actions which we think right are really wrong, while those which we considered wrong are right. Therefore, we should not praise or blame others rashly.

You may meet a man who speaks smoothly, who is talented in all things, and is very agreeable to you. Yet, if the pupils of his eyes are not right do not make a friendship with him, lest you may afterwards reap regret and remorse. Especially in choosing subjects is this important. Chikurei foresaw the treason of Anrokuzan by the latter's appearance. It is safest to employ honest men, even though they may not be the cleverest.

To know others is very difficult. A man who speaks well whose manners are respectful, and who is gentle and obedient, often proves to be an unreliable person; a man of strict probity may often lack gentleness, yet is very faithful They are the men to whom we can safely trust our children, house and property when we are dead: Choose men who are both talented and faithful. But such men are rare. The next best thing is to select faithful men, though they may lack talent. Never use talented yet faithless men, for they will work you mischief.

Do good toward others, but do not expect it to be reciprocated. I am I, and he is he; let me do what is right. That his justice is injustice does not concern me.

(End)

INDIA'S FIERY PATRIOT

Has Unshakable Conviction in Ultimate Victory

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

Following a series of conferences with Japanese leaders, on July 2, he arrived in Shonan, where he symbolically raised the Indian tri-colors with the spinning wheel. He immediately organized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the Azad Hind Fauj. On July 4, he was elected president at a meeting of representatives of the Indian Independence League, convening in Shonan from various areas within Greater East Asia. On the following day he reviewed the Indian National Army as its commander-in-chief and then outlined the project for the Provisional Indian Government.

On the day when Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell ascended the vice-regal throne of India in Delhi, Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the establishment of the Azad Hind in Shonan. Then, he gave the marching orders to his army: "On to Delhi!"

Today, the erstwhile exile is waging war against Britain and the United States. "On to Delhi" is the battle cry of Indian army of liberation, which last season penetratad the Indo-Burma frontier into Bengal.

Bengal, the industrial heart of India, is Bose's great hope. This important Indian province was always a stronghold of Subhas Chandra Bose's followers. Its capital, Calcutta, is said to be the center of Bose's underground organization.

Calcutta is the Netaji's home town and his popularity there was such that he was elected mayor in 1931 while he was behind the bars of a British prison. Even though his political views since then have undergone a profound change, he has a large number of followers in Bengal, and he proudly claims the blame for all sabotage, riotings, and assassinations that are being committed behind the British lines guarding India's eastern frontier.

Through the powerful Shonan radio, the Netaji has broadcast day and night his "voice of freedom." Again and again, he has called down the British for deliberately depriving the people of India of food. Again and again, he has urged the Indian people to revolt against the British government that is so "inhuman, callous and inefficient."

Offered Indians Food

Last year he told his people, who were starving, that "while hundreds of Indians were lying dead on the streets of Calcutta, the British were having their regular sumptuous eight-course meals and were drinking and dancing."

In the name of the Provisional Government of Free India and her allies, Japan and the Government of Burma, Subhas Chandra Bose offered his hungry countrymen shiploads of rice, if only the British would give safe conduct to his ships. Quoting his friend and ally, Adipadi Ba Maw, Bose told his people that more than 1,000,000 tons of surplus rice was lying in Burma ready to be sent within 72 hours to the famine-stricken areas of Bengal."

The Netaji is a persuasive writer and a fiery orator. He never delivers his public speeches from a prepared manuscript. He can speak extemporaneously for hours and hold the attention of the audience every minute of time. He is a go-getter and an aggressive debater, although he is soft-spoken and possesses an ease of manner and personal charm that is surprising for a man of his caliber. He is tall and stock and his spectacled eyes radiate an energy and intensity of life.

To capture Subhas Chandra Bose, the fiery patriot of modern India, must be the dream and ambition of every British Secret Service agent.

Following the transfer of his government from Burma to Thailand, the Netaji has prepared himself, and his followers are determined not to budge an inch in their battle for freedom.

The resolve and confidence in their ultimate victory is significantly seen in the following words expressed by Subhas Chandra Bose: "The struggle will be long and hard as the British will put up a desperate fight in the last effort to save their empire, but we are prepared to pay the full price of liberty. Moreover, we have consciousness that we are fighting for justice and for truth and for our birthright of liberty. India shall be free this time. This is our unshakable resolve!"

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

We take contradiction more easily than is supposed, if not violently given, even though it is well founded.—Hearts are like flowers they remain open to the soft falling dew, but shut up in the violent downpour of rain.—Richter.

* * *

Cunning leads to knavery.—It is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery.—Only lying makes the difference; add that to cunning, and it is knavery.—Bruyere.

BRITAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES

Unrest of Coal Miners Proves Biggest Problem

I

The labor disputes in Britain, since the beginning of the war, have yearly been increasing not only in respect to the number of cases and persons involved but also as regards the number of the working days lost too. Their increase, however, has not been uniform. While, for instance, the year 1941 was characterized by a sharp increase in the number of strikes, with a less conspicuous increase in the loss of working days, the year 1942, on the contrary, witnessed, along with only a slight increase in the number of strikes, a very remarkable increase in the loss of working days. Therein can we perceive the two main features of Britain's labor troubles.

Strikes in Britain

	No. of strikes	No. of strikers	No of working days lost
1939	940	337.000	1,360 000
1940	922	299,000	940 000
	−1.9%	−11.3%	−30.9%
1941	1,251	360,000	1,080,000
	+35.7%	+20.4%	+14.9%
1942	1,303	457.000	1.530 000
	+4.2%	+26.9%	+41.7%
1943	1,777	557.000	1,810,000
	+36.4%	+21.9%	+18.3%
1943 (Jan.-Sept.)	1,289	397,900	1.153.000
1944	1.627	700,900	3,291,000
(Jan.-Sept.)	+26.2%	+76.1%	+185.4%

The lower rate of increase in the loss of working days than in the number of strikes, indicates that strikes, smaller in scale and shorter in duration, have increased. But, in the labor disputes of a more serious nature, such as those noticeable in the coal mining industry, the increase in the lost working days has, on the contrary, been found to be greater than the increase in the number of strikes.

Threat of Social Unrest

The abovementioned features make wartime Britain's chief labor concern. At the same time, even the smaller labor disputes caused through difficult wartime life, are of such a nature as to be liable to become aggravated, involving the danger of developing into general labor trouble or social unrest.

With the Chamberlain Cabinet during the earlier stage of the war, the Labor Party was not affiliated at all, nor were the trade unions inclined to offer full collaboration for the prosecution of the war. But, after the tragedy of Dunkirk and with the formation of Winston Churchill's Cabinet, the Labor Party began actively to cooperate, which was accelerated by the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1941.

Three Ministers of the inner Cabinet and four other Ministers under Churchill's premiership, are from the Labor Party. Besides, on various organizations for labor control, set up after the oubreak of the war, Labor has invariably been represented side by side with capital; the wartime labor administrations came to be carried on under the cooperation of the Government, capitalists, and the working classes.

The cooperation of the trade unions, though not wholehearted in the earlier days of the war, has been so strengthened since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War that, stressing the full prosecution of the war to be vital, they have even come to criticize the Government's aid to the Soviet Union as being insufficient.

The meeting of trade unions, held on September 1, 1941 at Edinburgh, unanimously passed a resolution, pledging the exertion of efforts for the destruction of the German National Socialist regime, expressing, at the same time, the resolve of the British trade unions to uphold the cause of democracy, free citizenship, and peaceful construction A further resolution, also passed in the above meeting, was for full aid to Soviet Russia, as well as promises of full cooperation with the British Government in labor mobilization, air defense, and the prevention of fires.

But, their cooperation has, in actuality, been imperfect. Various signs of a lack of true cooperation are noticeable even at present. When the community gets loaded with more labor troubles and social unrest, further aggravation has, of course, to be expected.

With the leaders of the Labor Party, who are collaborating with Churchill for the prosecution of the war, the general members of the Party and of the trade unions are not always in close and consistent accord. The loss of accord has sometimes been so great that the party leaders appeared to be standing entirely aloof from the working classes in general.

As an incident endorsing the above position recently, may be cited the case of Neurin Bevan, a Leftist member of the Labor Party. For the reason that Bevan submitted a motion against the Anti-Strike Law which was officially enacted on April 18, 1944 (providing penal five years' servitude or less for those who, without justified reason, strike or instigate strikes), Vice-Chairman Greenwood of the Party proposed evicting Bevan from the Party. The subsequent rejection of this proposal, revealed the internal strife in the Party. The antagonism and alienation between the leaders and their opponents within the Party, are likely to become aggravated.

Because of the high cost of wartime living, the trade unions find it essential to get wages raised and consider that, because of this, labor disputes cannot be helped. As a result there have been a great many small strikes. These strikes, however, were settled mostly in a short time, with the Government tactfully offering compromise on one hand, and exercising suppression on the other. These strikes have so far not been very serious, but they are most likely to assume more serious proportions in future.

The source of labor unrest in general, the "cancer" in Britain, is the labor trouble of the coal miners. The British coal mining industry was characterized by the chaotic existence of minor enterprises, extremely lacking in mechanical equipment and with a low wage level. The coal miners, on the other hand, are firmly organized, persistently defending their vested rights and various welfare measures. During the course of the current war, they have struck frequently. Of the total number of strikes in 1942, the coal miners' strikes amounted to as much as 40 per cent. In 1943, from January to September, the loss of work days by coal-mine strikes was 525,000 days or 45.5 per cent of the total loss of work days for the same period. In 1944, in the course of the corresponding months, the loss registered a sharp increase into 2,323,000 work days or 70.5 per cent of the entire loss of work days for the same period. The strikes are said to be invariably ascribable to low wages and labor intensification.

COMPARISON OF STRIKES, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, BETWEEN 1943 AND 1944

Number of Strikers

	January-September 1944	1943
All industries	700,900	397,900
Coal industry	510,900	201,600
Machine industry....	102,000	75,300
Shipbuilding industry	33,600	23,900
Transportation "	19,200	47,300

Number of Lost Working Days

	January-September 1944	1943
All industries	3,291,000	1,153,000
Coal industry	2,323 000	525,000
Machine industry	496,000	240,000
Shipbuilding industry	313,000	95,000
Transportation "	44,000	155,000

The increase of wages during the war compared between the manufacturing industries in general and coal mining, is as follows: While in the manufacturing industries, during the period from October 1938 to July 1943, the average rise in wages for adult male workers as well as other workers, male and female, was 76 per cent, the wages increase in the coal mining industry between 1939 (July-September) and 1943 (July-September) was 69 per cent. This difference, beside the traditionally unfavorable working conditions of the coal mining industry, has been the fundamental cause for the aggravation of labor disputes in the coal industry.

Coal Industry Neglected

The labor disputes in the British coal mines, nevertheless, cannot solely be ascribed to the above-mentioned economic factors. Notable in this relation is the following passage contained in the New Statesman and Nation: "The organization of our coal mining industry has always been defective, with a lack of harmony between capital and labor. As the Government has neglected to improve this situation, the coal miners have become more and more desperate and sophisticated, while capitalists, afraid of the nationalization of their coal mines, have been opposing all the proposals for compromise.

Demands for higher wages, often stated to be the cause of the coal-mine labor disputes, is by no means the only cause. The coal miners' distrust of the Government and their having begun to feel tired of the war, is truly the main cause of the labor troubles.

The labor troubles of the British coal-miners are so deeprooted, that they are regarded as being already far beyond any prospect of amicable settlement by symptomatic handling only. The nationalization of the coal-mines, advanced as a measure that can end the troubles, has no indication yet of realization.

So long as the coal-mine strikes, though they have already outgrown the stage of an economic phenomenon, remain merely isolated as such, they may not be very disconcerting. But if the small-scale strikes in general, mentioned in the beginning of this report, should become as serious as the coal-mine strikes, Britain will be swept all over by labor worries and social unrest. Conditions are gradually ripening for such an aggravation.

BRITAIN'S NEW INDIAN POLICY

Present Proposals Amount Only To Temporary Expedience

Britain has made public her new Indian policy. After his two months' tarry in London where he was in consultation with the British authorities Viceroy Lord Wavell returned to New Delhi on June 1, and in the meantime rumors were rampant as to what new plan Britain intended to propose for India. It was only natural that in view of the close of the European war which created an entirely new situation in which the anti-Axis nations want to bend their energy solely on the Pacific war and further in the light of the change of Britain's domestic front which threatens the dissolution of her coalition Cabinet, that the British Government should clarify its attitude toward India.

But what Britain proposes this time is apparently not satisfactory to the Indians. According to the statement made by Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery in the House of Commons on June 14 which substantially amounts to 'a temporary expediency' and nothing else, the British Government holds to the following points for the solution of this moot question:

1) The new proposal sustains the Cripps' measure which was presented to the Indians in March, 1942, as still effective. Under this measure Cripps proposed to set up in India after the war a commission empowered to draft a new constitution for India. It was understood that such a new constitution so drafted by the commission is to be approved by Britain, to be agreeable with her conditions, and that upon such approval the new constitution is to become effective, so that the Indians will enjoy freedom after the war. Such was Britain's promise made through the Cripps plan.

But opposed at that time by Gandhi and Nehru and other Indian Congressional leaders, the Cripps' plan was not approved. Yet the indications are that Britain still persists on the adoption of this plan even at this date.

2) The present proposal apparently contemplates to settle the Indian question within the purview of the existing Indian Constitution as a sort of temporary expedience even though it is palpably impossible to unite the whole of India on such a makeshift. Consequently, those several big questions still hanging fire among the Indian Moslims are to be left unsettled. On top of this, the fact that the veto power is still to be exercised by the viceroy over the majority vote of the Indian National Assembly and that the national defense power is also to remain in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief indicates a denial of complete autonomy to the Indians.

3) The new plan proposes the appointment by the British authorities of the same number of Hindus and Moslems to the Indian Executive Council preparatory to the formation of the Indian National Assembly. This is an apparent concession to the Moslems who are pro-British but who constitute a minority in the assembly. The proposal is aimed naturally to raise the opposition of the Hindus; and here is seen the sinister hand of Britain's divide-and-rule policy.

4) What is proposed under the new plan as a concession to grant Indians diplomatic power is nothing but superficial. Although the diplomatic chairs are to be occupied by the Indians in the Executive Council, Britain retains the right to appoint her own governor or viceroy for India as the supreme authority, like she does with other British dominions. So, even if such a diplomatic power be granted the Indians, it does not amount to anything but what can be exercised over as an autonomous British possession, and not as an independent nation. As a matter of fact, there can be no independent diplomacy without national independence.

So all in all, it is patent that what Britain thus proposes as a new plan for India is nothing but a continuation of her old policy. There is nothing new in her proposal—nothing fundamentally contributing toward actual elevation of the Indian position. Britain has released the Indian leaders, thus designing to make India a powerful military base in her war against Japan. However conciliatory her attitude may be in this case, her new measure is bound to meet vehement opposition by the Indian National Assembly and other factions which are strongly advocating India's complete independence. In short, the new plan appears to hold much chance of repeating the example of the Cripps measure.